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FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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New Radio, TV Chairman Aksenov Career Outlined

PM181143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed Biographical Sketch: "Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov"]

[Text] Comrade A.N. Aksenov was born in 1924; he is a Belorussian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1945, and has higher education.

He began his labor career as a tally clerk in a tractor team. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. In 1944-1959 he was engaged in Komsomol work. Then he held leading posts in state security and internal affairs organs. He has been employed in party work since 1965: as first secretary of the Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom and second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. In 1978-1983 he was chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers. Since 1983 he has been USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland.

At the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

He has been awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution, the Patriotic War, and the Labor Red Banner, and other decorations.

CPSU's Role in Combating Moral Misdeeds Stressed

PM171048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Strength of Our Morality"]

[Text] The formation of a harmoniously developed, social, active individual who combines spiritual richness, moral purity, and physical perfection is an inseparable part of the CPSU's ideological education work. Determining the ways and methods of comprehensively developing man, the party proceeds from the necessity to affirm communist morality, which actively spurs the working people on to new achievements and to interested participation in the affairs of the collective and of the whole country.

Under present conditions, the creative potential and strength of our morality — the most humane, just, and noble morality founded on loyalty to the goals of revolutionary struggle and to the ideals of communism — is increasingly fully revealed. "Our morality," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "has absorbed both the simple moral values common to all mankind and the norms of people's conduct and of the relations between them which have been brought into being by the people's masses in their many centuries of struggle against exploitation and for freedom and social equality, for happiness and peace."

Communist morality elevates the working person, is imbued with profound respect for him, and is intolerant of encroachments on his dignity. It repudiates philistine individualism and egoism, and a consumerist attitude toward society. "One for all and all for one" — this is its fundamental principle. Collectivist, humanist morality establishes truly human relations between people — relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance, benevolence, honesty, and simplicity and modesty in private and public life.

The wonderful traits of the character and moral complexion of the builders of communism are vividly manifested in their selfless work for the good of the fatherland. We can see these features in front-rank workers and production innovators, continuers of the Stakhanovite movement, who set the tone in socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and successfully complete the plans and pledges of the year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. We can see these qualities in the representatives of the crack workers who have assumed the difficult burden of mentorship and pass on their experience to the younger generation. We can see them in the heroes of the fields who grow grain — the foundation of our country's wealth. These character traits determine the essence of the creative and scientific and technical intelligentsia's efforts and the conduct of the absolute majority of Soviet people, who seek to increase their contribution to resolving the task of speeding up the county's socioeconomic progress. It is the duty of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to strengthen and develop the working person's mood for action and his activeness.

The principles and norms of communist morality have become a firm part of our daily reality. But they are established not spontaneously but in a constant struggle against whatever hampers our life and work. The party considers an important element of communist education to be the struggle against manifestations of alien ideology and morality and against all negative phenomena connected both with vestiges of the past in people's minds and behavior and with shortcomings in practical work in various spheres of social life, and also with delays in resolving urgent problems. The prime duty of party organizations and every Communist is to consistently and persistently eradicate violations of labor discipline, embezzlement and bribe taking, speculation and parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, the private ownership mentality and money grubbing, and toadyism and subservience.

As letters to *PRAVDA* attest, including responses to the draft precongress documents, issues of moral order and social justice are being raised increasingly sharply and persistently in every stratum of society. Violations of moral norms and of socialist principles arouse indignation among the working people. Public opinion is an effective force capable of having a profound and salutary influence on an individual's conduct and of developing militant intolerance of any amoral acts. It is formed primarily at workers' meetings and villages gatherings, in production and in places of residence. The force of the law must also be fully utilized in moral education and in the struggle for the purity of our principles.

Moral education and the formation of a communist morality require unremitting efforts by party organizations, the family, the school and the Komsomol, state organs, and the whole public. The force of example in public and private life and in the execution of civic duty by every Communist and every leader is of tremendous educational significance. Discipline and the establishment of our morality and of a responsible attitude toward the

cause begin with the conduct of party members and leading cadres. The party member who devotes the fire of his soul to the common cause and who is honest and principled affirms the lofty values of socialism by his own character.

The social sciences, including ethics, pedagogy, and psychology, are called upon to make a substantial contribution to resolving the tasks of moral education and to revealing our morality's potential. A large role belongs to literature and art. It is the lofty duty of masters of culture to show the greatness and beauty of the Soviet person's spiritual makeup and contribute to the moral formation of the builders of communism.

The source of Soviet people's growing moral strength and of socialist society's spiritual health lies in loyalty to the principles of communist morality. It is necessary to more fully realize the humanism of our collectivist morality and wage a persistent battle against any violations of its norms. This is one of the most important conditions of the struggle to speed up society's social and economic development.

PRAVDA Editorial on Ministry Communists' Role

PM171219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Communist Works at a Ministry"]

[Text] Workers at ministries are having a busy time just now. Only recently, the sectors were drawing up their draft targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and calculating their resources for the production of output. Now these drafts have been submitted to the USSR Gosplan. An equally important period of organizational work has arrived: It is necessary to prepare the sectors for the successful implementation of future targets and ensure a confident end to the current year, the plan for which was approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Times like these always demand greater activeness and special single-mindedness from Communists at every ministry. The present stage is doubly important. The accelerated transfer of the economy to intensive methods of economic management, outlined by the party, is under way, and the careful calculation of reserves and further analysis of the practice of leadership of subordinate enteprises lie ahead. Major tasks arise in connection with the CPSU Central Committee resolution published yesterday, on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry to strengthen the responsibility of Communists in the ministry apparatus for improving the technical standard and quality of the output produced.

The ministries' recent report and election party meetings showed that many Communists are more boldly tackling the cardinal questions of the development of production, strengthening order in the collectives, and mercilessly eradicating the addiction to meetings. Living leadership instead of the armchair style, practicality and a willingness to take justified risks instead of indecision and playing safe — these are the rules which are increasingly adhered to in the sectors' headquarters. And this is having a beneficial effect on work.

How can a businesslike mood among Communists and their vanguard role in the collectives be ensured? Above all through skillful educational work and high exactingness. While noting and, of course, supporting people's initiative, high principles, and liking for innovation, it is important not to ignore laxity, conservatism, and stagnation. Ministries' party committees have tried and tested means of doing this.

One of the most powerful means is to hear reports at party committee sessions from specialists, leaders of departments and services, and deputy ministers. This is an effective form of party control of the work of the sector headquarters apparatus. And where this matter is approached in a principled way and the committee uses its statutory right boldly and from party standpoints, this results in an improvement in people's sense of responsibility and the reputation of the central organ of management. But the practice of keeping one eye on someone else's authority and, especially, formalism lead only to complacency, encourage inertia, and weaken enthusiasm for the quest.

And without great enthusiasm for the quest, the fulfillment of today's party plans for the accelerated development of our entire economy is inconceivable. At whichever ministry a Communist works, the path to the implementation of these plans lies through his own workplace. Therefore he must channel all his intelligence, all his efforts and organizational capacities into the resolution of the central task — increasing production efficiency. Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom should strengthen the party organizations' leadership of the ministries' apparatus and increase their militancy.

However, as *PRAVDA* readers report, not everyone is currently keeping pace with the times. Workers in certain sectors continue to measures problems by yesterday's yardsticks, imposing extensive methods of development on the enterprises under their jurisdiction.

Other communist leaders have still not eradicated unreliability in their ministries' apparatus. In these places there are, to to speak, seven Fridays every week, and in places the cause suffers as a result and impasses are created. For instance, the Vyazniki industrial linen textiles production association in Vladimir Oblast found itself in this position. Workers at the USSR Ministry of Light Industry had the idea of modernizing this old enterprise, and on this basis considerably increased its plan. Soon they thought better of the modernization, but the target based on it remained. And a leading collective found itself in very difficult circumstances.

It is hardly necessary to recall how important it is for Communists in any sector to seek in every way to ensure that the only decisions to come out of their department are those which have been checked repeatedly, are firmly fused with reality, and are based on scientific calculations without a hint of voluntarism. It is the scientific nature of ministerial plans, taking account of the latest achievements of technical progress, which is the key to saving material resources and using them thriftily at enterprises. It is necessary to consign to oblivion the unsuitable rule "Volume of sales plans — at all costs!" and to carefully learn management efficiency and thrift in the best sense of the word. The deliveries

plan should be fulfilled in its entirety, with no allowances made, and all consumer orders should be executed precisely on schedule. It is also necessary to give the labor collectives scope for wide access to reserves, not to weigh them down with all kinds of instructions, and not to hamper anyone through lack of concern.

This demand is particularly relevant for workers at ministries which are operating under the conditions of the economic experiment today. Here efficiency, flexibility, and a concrete approach on the part of the leadership are particularly valuable, so that chance occurrences cannot obscure the crux of the matter. But Communists at sector headquarters sometimes lack this level of organization. *PRAVDA* wrote the other day about the report and election meeting at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. The eloquent example of Rostselmash was cited at the meeting. The association went over to a two-tier management system and there were fewer "intermediate desks" slowing things down. But the volume of correspondence increased eightfold! The reason was overcautiousness on the part of the central organ and inefficiency on the part of its workers.

For a ministry Communist, there is no such thing as a secondary matter. Problems of the moral education of his colleagues and concern for their ideological and professional development should be important to him. Only a high level of exactingness toward yourself gives you the right to deal strictly with others.

Taking upon oneself the burden of the most complex tasks, leading others by personal example — that is the contribution which a ministry Communist must make to ensuring a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU congress.

Afanasyev Interviewed on Congress Preparations

Sofia *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* in Bulgarian on 9 December 1985 carries on page 6 an 2,500-word interview with Viktor Afanasyev, editor in chief of *PRAVDA*, by *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* Correspondent Atanas Atanasov and special correspondent Dimitur Gornenski, in Moscow; The date of the interview is not given.

It is entitled: "Powerful Factors for Accelerated Development of Soviet Society" and is preceded by the following introductory passage: "In connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft documents for the 27th CPSU Congress in the USSR, Viktor Afanasyev, the well-known Soviet scholar and philosopher, academician, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as editor in chief of *PRAVDA*, received Dimitur Gornenski, our special correspondnt and Atanas Atanasov our correspondent in Moscow. During the conversation, he discussed the most important characteristics of the draft documents and their significance for the further perfection of Soviet society."

In the interview Afanasyev examines in detail different aspects of the CPSU draft documents for the 27th congress, describing the "perfection of the Communist Party" as being one of the main goals of the "amendments to the CPSU Statutes", which, he says, implies the "questions of the organizational formation of our movement along the path toward communism."

Afanasyev further dwells on the "creative " character of the draft documents, stating that "continuity" in party matters does not mean a "mechanical repeating of the past," but "presupposes a creative development". "Taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in the last 24 years," he says, it is quite natural for the party to "raise a number of new postulates and to specify many of them." He points out that the "draft documents are distinguished by their realism — they do not contain vain promises and fantasy projects, but absolutely feasible goals." He emphasizes the "clear and unmistakable" character of the draft documents, their "accessible character," which, he says, explains why "they will be understood and accepted by our people, of which there has already been ample proof in the course of discussions of the draft documents."

Afanasyev then deals with the economic aspects of the CPSU draft documents, stressing the importance of the "human factor", stating that "in the long run, everything depends upon the people, their talents and skills, the high standard of their culture." He discusses the reform of the educational system, aimed, he says, at improving the people's qualifications and emphasizes the "tremendous reserves" of the Soviet economy as regards raw materials, sources of energy, and manpower.

Dealing with "social tasks," Afanasyev repeats the principle of "social justice" —"each according to his abilities, to each according to his work." He mentions cases of "numerous economic leaders" who "consider the establishment of new plants as their main task and do not ask who will work there, how the people will be trained, where and under what kind of conditions they will live, where their children will go to school," adding that "all these things are not always resolved on time." "Social programs," he continues, "especially as regards housing and municipal construction projects, are not properly implemented in many cases." In this connection Afanasyev recommends "socialist self-management" as an "important task for perfecting our political system, as it is determined by the CPSU." According to this principle, he adds, "the party has stated that in the future all citizens must actively participate in the management of social life, and assume the role of managers."

Dealing with the "ideological-political" section of the draft program, Afanasyev praises the "great theoretical significance of certain principles contained in this draft program" describing them in the following passage: "I will cite only one example: In our scientific literature it was generally accepted to treat all antisocial manifestations occurring in our country as being a result of the remnants of the past, inherited from bourgeois society. However, how can we speak of such remnants from the bourgeois past when we are dealing with young people who have not seen even a trace of capitalism? Naturally, capitalist encirclement, as well as the ngative traditions of the past, has a harmful impact. Nevertheless, the negative phenomena, which are alien to us in the field of ideology and morality, are not only linked to the remnants from the past, but also to shortcomings in both our practical work and our social life, and to delays in resolving current problems." Afanasiyev expresses full approval of the way in which these problems are treated in the CPSU Draft Program and adds: "The draft new edition of the CPSU Program has adopted an approach which analyzes the tasks facing the party and people in connection with the perfection of our

society in a comprehensive and uniform manner. This implies that only when the party follows a correct, scientifically based economic and social policy, when this policy is closely linked to a high state of organization and responsibility, when the solution of economic problems is closely linked to the ideological aspects of the question and to skilled and efficient educational work — only then we will be able to guarantee the necessary accelerated development in our society."

Grishin Addresses Moscow Party Conference
LD141457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] In Moscow today a party report and election conference took place in Kiyevskiy Rayon. The speeches by the Communists were distinguished by the exactingness of the appraisals, a profound and objective analysis of the work done, self-criticism, and eagerness to greet the morrow [ustremlennost v zavtrashniy den]. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

Constant checking of its deeds and plans against the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 plenum and the party's course toward speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and intensifying businesslike and energetic activity — this idea predominated in the delegates' speeches. Under the leadership of the city's communist party organization measures are being implemented in the capital to transfer the economy on to the path of intensive development, to speed up scientific-technical progress, to perfect the economic mechanism, and to improve planning and control of the economy of Moscow. This work is yielding positive results. The Communists discussed a broad range of questions of organizational, political and economic activity, exposed shortcomings, and pinpointed reserves of production increases, ways of speeding up scientific-technical progress in the economy of the rayon, and improvements in the work of institutions and organizations.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin addressed the conference.

Ryzhkov Addresses Minsk Electoral Conference
LD141612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1330 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Minsk enterprises are developing production output without over-increasing additional resources. All its additional growth over the past 2 years has been attained by increasing labor productivity and saving fuel, electricity and the rolling of ferrous metals.

There was a businesslike, principled talk about the contribution of Communists in the intensification of production, the strengthening of the party's leading of the economy at the city electoral and report-back party conference which was held today. Taking part in its work was Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Ryzhkov made a speech at the conference.

Ryzhkov Speaks on Socio-Economic Development
LD142351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1612 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Speech by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, to delegates at Minsk report and electoral party conference on 14 December — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Communists, our party's report and election campaign is a major political event in the lives of Communists and in the life of the whole country. This is quite understandable. The CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system. It expresses the people's vital interests and thoughts. Now that we have entered the final period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, questions connected with ensuring the practical realization of the concept of accelerating socio-economic development and discussion of the draft program documents for the forthcoming party congress, which define the strategy, tactics, and norms of the life of the CPSU for a lengthy period to come, are at the center of political work. This has filled the work of party meetings and conferences with fresh ideological content. They are characterized by a high level of activity and a businesslike attitude on the part of Communists, by an exacting and principled spirit, by a bold approach to the tackling of current and future tasks.

The speeches at the party conference and a familiarization with the work of a number of enterprises show that the Communists of Minsk, the vanguard of the working people of the Belorussian capital, have acquired a profound grasp of the line that the party has worked out toward the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development, and — something that is particularly important — they are not resting on their laurels. They are seeking effective ways of performing the tasks that the party is putting forward at the contemporary stage of the development of Soviet society. This has resounded in a convincing fashion at speeches by delegates to the conference today. This mood must be constant: It must determine your work in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The economy of a socialist society is a reliable basis for the performance of the political and social tasks which its sets itself. It is here that the foundations for the steady growth of material and cultural standards, for the all-round development of Soviet people and for the strengthening of the union of the fraternal nations and ethnic groups are shaped; it is here that the fundamental advantages of our social system are graphically manifested; it is here that the material foundation of socialism's solid position on the international arena is laid.

The significance and role of this decisive sphere of human activity are stressed again with particular force in the CPSU's pre-congress program documents. The 12th 5-Year Plan will be a most important stage in the implementation of the party's economic strategy.

In the forthcoming 5-year period we must inject into the devel-

opment of the national economy such an acceleration that will ensure meeting the projected targets. Essentially, the new 5-year plan must become a turning point in all directions of economic activity. Speeding up the pace and raising efficiency will require a serious renovation of the production potential based on the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress, and the implementation of new technological reconstruction of national economy. In the implementation of the party's economic strategy, special importance is given to the improvement of the management of the national economy. Here, the general line has also been established. Complex development and increased efficiency of the whole system of economic management is necessary: It must be operated in conformity with qualitative changes in the economy. This has to accompany the fullest utilization of the advantages and possibilities of the socialist planned system.

Much is already being done in the above direction. Research, broad as never before; experimental work on effective forms of management; the widespread application of innovations that have proved themselves; these have become a charactersitic feature of the economic life of the country. On the current agenda is the transition from theory to the wide practical application of methods of management that have justified themselves in practice. Already from 1987, all industry will be working in the new way and during the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be joined by other branches of the economy.

Comrades, in the concept of accelerated socio-economic development of the country, the paramount role belongs to the human factor. As stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in October 1985, it is only possible to activate it through well-thought-out economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work taken as an indestructible union. To mobilize people for industry and to activate the human factor means we have to create conditions for active creative work, to introduce exemplary order and discipline, to present things in such a way that everybody in his place works efficiently, with interest, and with full use of his strength.

Comrades, Before us awaits highly intensive but interesting work. The introduction into life of the tasks of acceleration of socio-economic development of the country, put forward by the party, will require in the first place from Communists their innovative approach to the cause, high discipline, and selflessness in work. The present report-back and election campaign of the party will doubtless provide a mighty and additional impulse in this direction. [applause]

Gapurov Addresses Turkmen Party Aktiv Meeting
GF181700 Ashkhabad Domestic Service
in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad — The tasks of the party, [word indistinct], economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the Turkmen SSR for the verification of the complex program for developing the production of consumer goods and services during the period from 1986 to the year 2000 were discussed at the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv held here today.

Leading production workers; leaders of the enterprises involved in the production of consumer goods; trade and consumer services workers; party and Komsomol workers; leaders of the ministries and departments; secretaries of the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and responsible workers of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers were invited to the meeting.

The Aktiv's meeting was opened by Comrade Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Mishchenko, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting of the party and economic aktiv. Relevant resolutions were passed on the question discussed. Comrade Gorbachev, an instructor at the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Masaliyev Attends Frunze Party Conference
LD181123 Moscow Domestic Service
in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Delegates at a city report-back election campaign party conference being held in Frunze today are focussing their attention upon issues relating to the intensification of the economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and to socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. The labor collectives of the Kirghiz capital have, in the 50th anniversary year of the Stakhanovite Movement, fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year targets for increasing output and labor productivity. The city's industry has already sold output worth R5 million above the pledges adopted this year; about 300 automatic and semi-automatic lines, robots, manipulators, and numerically controlled tools have been introduced.

Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya Central Committee, is taking part in the conference's work.

Kapitonov Addresses Georgian Economic Aktiv
LD182023 Moscow Domestic Service
in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting of the party economic aktiv of Georgia took place in Tbilisi today. There was discussion of the party republican organization's tasks in implementing the comprehensive program of developing consumer goods production and the service sphere for 1986 - 2000. The rapporteur, Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, and other speakers pointed out that a certain degree of success has been attained in satisfying consumer demand in the current 5-year period. However, industry is lagging behind the population's demand. In the next 5-year period, goods output in the country must rise by no less than 1.3 times — this is more than the planned increase in production of industrial output as a whole. Approximately the same correlation is envisaged for

Georgia, too. Taking this into account, it is important that in the first days that the program is implemented, all ministries and departments, associations and enterprises should be wholeheartedly involved in fulfilling the set tasks.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

During his stay in Georgia between 16 and 18 of December, Comrade Kapitonov visited a number of enterprises where he was briefed on the organization of production, the work of workshops producing consumer goods and facilities in the service sphere. In the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, Comrade Kapitonov met members of the buro of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, accompanied Comrade Kapitonov on his trip round the republic.

Demichev Attends Moscow 18 Dec Meeting
LD190651 Moscow Domestic Service
in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 85

[excerpt] A soiree was held today at the Moscow Malyy Theatre to mark the 100th anniversary since the birth of the artist Sergey Vasilyevich Gerasimov. At the soiree Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture was present.

New Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom Chief Elected

[Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 18 December 1985 First Edition devotes one-half of page 2 to items under the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences" reporting proceedings at the Semipalatinsk and Cherkassy Oblast party conferences.

The feature ends with a 150-word unattributed report on results of organizational plenums and first secretary elections held at oblast level. Among various reelections, the report discloses that I.G. Postoronko has been elected first secretary of the Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom.

Zeynalov Elected New Baku Gorispolkom Chairman
GF180948 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
1700 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The Baku City People's Deputies Soviet held its second meeting in the Dzerzhinskiy Club in Baku today. (?Maksimov), first deputy chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, read a report on the work carried out by the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee after the elections to the local soviets during the current year. The meeting agreed to accept and realize 561 petitions submitted by the members of the electorate during the preparations made for the elections to the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and the 19th convocation of the Baku City People's Deputies Soviet. It also approved a plan stipulating measures for realizing this task.

The meeting heard an account by the Baku City Soviet Permanent Industry Commission and approved the complete plans for intensifying Baku City industry from 1986 to 1990 and for improving the production of consumer goods and services to the people from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000.

The meeting also discussed the question of organization. Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, was relieved of his duties due to retirement on pension. Zeynalov, secretary of the Baku city Party Committee, was elected as chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee. The deputy chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, Makhili, was relieved of his duties because of health reasons. Azizov was elected as deputy chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee.

Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee, addressed the convocation.

AzSSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman
LD161021 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0204 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR [AzSSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Musa Salam Ogly Mamedov shall be relieved of his duty as deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers and to appoint him as first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the AzSSR State Committee for Agro-Industry.

[Signed] Khalilov, chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kaziyeva, secretary of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet presidium. City of Baku, 13 December 1985.

Azerbaijan Adopts Decision on Social Services
GF181350 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
1700 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted a decision concerning measures for further improving the material and technical structure in trade and social services from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000.

The decision establishes concrete measures for facilitating the realization of the tasks of trade establishments derived from the complex program calling for the further upgrading and improvement of trade services to the people and the consolidation of the material and technical structure of trade and social services organizations.

The details of the decision will be published in the press.

Tashkent Announces Uzbek Red Banner Awards
GF181250 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the

Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee have discussed the results of the socialist competition among the Uzbek ministries and administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, the oblasts, Tashkent City, and the unions and factories during the third quarter of the current year for increasing the production and variety of consumer goods and upgrading the quality of the manufactured products. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the [name indistinct] complex in (?Almalyk), and the [name indistinct] factory in Chirchik were elected as winners of the socialist competition. They were presented with the Challange Order of the Red Banner awards of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee.

The [words indistinct] factory in (Akmangit) Rayon, which is affiliated to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Local Industry, the [words indistinct] factory in (Akhunderan), which is affiliated to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and the [words indistinct] union were praised for their successful work in the production of consumer goods.

On the basis of the results of the socialist competition, a decision was taken not to present the Red Banner awards of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee to the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, the oblasts, and Tashkent City for their failure in realizing their main (?tasks).

Shakeup of Officials in Kirghiz SSR Viewed

HK190212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT 19 Dec 85

[By Pierre Bocev — all names as received]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 19 (AFP) — The call for discipline by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev which resulted in a recent shakeup of senior officials in three Soviet republics — Armenia, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan — has been followed a week later by similar harsh action in a fourth, Kirghizia.

Turdakun Ussubaliev, secretary-general of the Communist Party in the Kirghizia Republic for 25 years, took an unexpected early retirement at the beginning of November which most observers here regarded as a dismissal.

Now, six weeks later, his successor Absemat Massaliev, has started to carry out a widescale reshuffle of the republic's leadership.

Six senior party members have been replaced — one of them dismissed — during the party plenum held in the capital, Frunze, on December 13, according to local newspapers which have just reached Moscow.

Amanbek Karypkulov, a member of the Kirghizia Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, was sacked, after only two years because of "serious deficiencies in his duties," according to a communique which gave no further details.

Mr Massaliev is a Kirgizhian, and he took up his post after working here in the party's control of cadres department headed by Yegor Ligachev, the number two in the regime who is close to Mr Gorbachev.

His most significant political move as new Kirghizian leader was to remove Viacheslav Makarenko, the party's second secretary, who traditionally looks after the interest of the Kremlin in this republic. He has been appointed to a post without any real power — deputy speaker of parliament.

His successor G. Kisselev, described in the Plenum communique merely as a "Central Committee inspector" in Moscow, was in the same kind of post as Mr Massaliev.

Another Kirghizian party secretary was relieved of his post, while a Politburo member, the party commission chairman and the Central Committee administrator all went into retirement.

A similar cleanup operation was carried out last week in Armenia, known for widespread nationalist tendencies, when two leaders were demoted — one as speaker of parliament and the other director for cultural relations with foreign countries. The purge, which started in April, hit the propaganda, construction and cadres spheres.

Last Saturday Ramhman Nabiev, secretary-gentral of the party in Tajikistan, retired for "health reasons" although he was not known to be ill. He is 55. He was succeeded by the government head, Kakhar Makhkamov.

The republic is notorious for its cotton production problems and has seen a rise in Islam.

Tajik CP Central Committee Bureau Meets

LD051058 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The routine session of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined and approved the republic's draft state plan for economic and social development and the budget for 1986. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations, ministries and departments, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies were charged with organizational and mass political work directed toward intensifying production, speeding up scientific and technological progress, and unconditionally fulfilling the 1986 plan.

It has been found necessary to widely spread socialist competition toward meeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Tajik Communist Party in a worthy fashion, to secure a confident start of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the issue of subsidiary agricultural farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions. The bureau examined the measures for further development of scientific and technological creativity of young people.

Violations of safety regulations when carrying out agricultural work in Gissarskiy and Kabodiyenskiy Rayons were discussed. Leading party and administrative staff responsible for them were severely punished. The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined other issues of economic and social development of the republic.

AUCCTU Plenum Appoints Kazakov New Secretary

LD182008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Today a plenum of the AUCCTU was held in Moscow.

Organizational matters were examined. Comrade Kazakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, who worked as a team leader of assembly and concrete workers of the Lenabamstroy Trust, was elected AUCCTU secretary and member of the Presidium.

The plenum released Comrade Viktorov from the duties of AUCCTU secretary and member of the Presidium in connection with his retirement on pension.

Shalayev Discusses Organizational Activity

LD190001 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) — A plenum of the AUCCTU took place here today. There was discussion at it of the tasks of trade union organizations for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill successfully the plan for the USSR'S economic and social development for 1986 in light of theOctober (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The rapporteur, Stepan Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, and those who spoke, noted that all the organizational and educational activity of the trade unions today must be elevated to a new and loftier level that responds to the course taken by the party for an all-out acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Precongress socialist competition is a pivotal point of this work. The successful completion of the 1985 tasks and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and a confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan depend much on shock work in many sectors.

The speakers spoke of the importance of the active participation of trade unions in the solution of key problems such as the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the strengthening of economic effort. The plenum supported the initiative of the country's front-ranking collectives who pledged to top their yearly tasks in labor productivity by not less than 1 percent and to work not less than 2 days in the year on economized resources. A paramount job for every trade union organization must be the further improvement of collective forms of labor organization. The plenum approved the budget of the USSR's professional unions for 1986 and confirmed the state social insurance budget for 1986.

Organizational matters were discussed. Leonid Kazakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, who worked as a team leader of assembly and concrete workers of the Lenabamstroy trust was elected secretary of the AUCCTU.

'Serious Obstacles' in U.S.-Soviet TU Contacts

LD182107 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 18 TASS — The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva have become an effective stimulus to invigoration of the international activities of Soviet trade unions. Together with the organizations of fraternal socialist countries they will look for new forms and directions of cooperation with the trade unions of countries of various political orientation in the cause of removing the threat of a new world war, of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and of ensuring the right of all peoples to live in peace, Stepan Shalayev, chairman of All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), stated at the AUCCTU plenary meeting today.

Touching upon Soviet-U.S. trade union contacts, the AUCCTU leader stated: "We are strong supporters of their improvement. They serve the interests of the working people of the two countries. We know that many big trade unions of the USA likewise come out in favour of the development of these contacts".

Stepan Shalayev pointed out that there are quite a number of serious obstacles to the development of contacts between Soviet and U.S. trade unions. One of them is first of all the rabid anti-communism of the leaders of the U.S. trade union association AFL-CIO as well as the unfounded denials of visas to representatives of Soviet working people and trade unions by the U.S. Department of State. Meanwhile, the trade unions, as the largest public organizations, are called upon to make a substantial contribution to the cause of mutual understanding between the Soviet and U.S. peoples.

The attention of the U.S. President to these facts was drawn in the AUCCTU's open letter sent on the eve of the Geneva meeting, he said.

Stepan Shalayev said that Soviet sectoral trade unions, which have already had experience in maintaining contacts with the identical trade unions of the United States, will in every way strive for the development and broadening of the dialogue.

All trade union contacts, at whatever level, will be subordinated to the lofty goals of building confidence and better mutual understanding between the working people of various countries for the incoming year 1986, which has been declared an International Year of Peace by the United Nations Organization, to become decisive in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation, Stepan Shalayev pointed out.

TV Shows Moscow Subway Construction Problems

LD090412 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] New lines of the Moscow Metro are to be handed over in less than a month. Test trains are to run through the two new stretches, Marksistskaya-Tretyakovskaya and Serpukhovskaya-Borovitskaya, in the next few days. The Polyanka station is now nearly finished. This is a new stretch of the Serpukhovskaya line, about 3 kilometers long. Trains will go from it to Borovitskaya station in one direction, and to Serpukhovskaya in the other. As on all the sections, the construction was very difficult, because of the dense bedrock, and because underground communications lines had to be moved. The builders now want to get the job finished. But the escalators lack runners [begunkov] on steps, which should have been delivered long ago. The (Kotlikovo) works of the the Leningrad Ekran production association has not fulfilled its promise to send these runners by the middle of November. The equipment which is being supplied is not being sent as a complete set.

Brigade leader A.S. Sukhanov says that the situation is just the same at Borovitskaya and Tretyakovskaya stations, where there are no runners, steps, or traction chains. In spite of appeals, the Kotlikovo works is not fulfilling its contract. [video shows workers inside metro station, views of the tunnel]

Leningrad Soviet Approves Development Plan
LD170002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Correspondent Matvey Frolov report]

[Text] A session of the Leningrad city soviet today approved an all-round plan for the economic and social development of the city for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

What above all does one focus attention on, when one has familiarized oneself with the reports of the executive committee and the standing planning and budget commission and the speeches by the deputies? The role and responsiblity of the soviets for the state of affairs on the spa have increased, and the content and style of their work in solving key economic and social problems are changing. The plan for 1986 has been drawn up, taking into account what has been done this year, the unused reserves and the new tasks facing the people of Leningrad in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The task set by the 26th party congress to achieve very rapid rates in growth of labor productivity, in comparison with the rates of increasing production volume, is being resolved successfully in Leningrad. Highly efficient scientific developments and technological processes are being energetically introduced, industries which determine scientific-technical progress are developing at very accelerated rates.

Over the period of a year, 100,000 citizens will improve their housing conditions. All this is good, but the deputies noted the nonfulfillment of the plan by a number of enterprises in the production of consumer goods, the low standard of service, loss of working time on construction sites. Tough control of acceptance for use of residential houses is not always ensured. The struggle against drunkenness and alcholism must be waged more persistently.

In 1986 the Leningraders' chief efforts will be directed at stepping up social and economic development of the national economy, the further improvement of domestic and cultural services. It has been decided to develop machine-building, in particular machine-tool building, ship-building and radio electronics at higher rates. The introduction of measures to raise the technological level of production will save R145 million; 89 automatic control systems and information processing systems will be introduced.

Much attention has been given in the plan to economizing fuel and power resources. I will name but one figure — it is planned to save more than 400 million of kilowatt hours of electricity.

Bread Shortages in Tuva ASSR Investigated
LD151203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Those who listen regularly to our radio magazine have probably noticed that material criticizing domestic services are often broadcast. Today too, comrades, we would like to present some material of this sort to you.

This may be difficult to imagine in our day and age, but the fact is that in Kyzyl, the capital of Tuva, the demand of the population for bread and bakery products is being poorly met. We learned of this in letters from working people. It is not because there is a shortage of flour for bakery products. Large stocks are released, which cover in full the requirements of the citizens of Kyzyl. The cause lies entirely in the poor work of the bakeries, which should ensure that their output reaches the shops.

We asked our own correspondent in Tuva ASSR, Yuriy Gorelov to look into this question, which has become so acute here.

Let us hear what Nelli Mikhaylovna (Gulkina), head of the department of trade of the town's food trading network, can tell us.

[Begin (Gulkina) recording] Our sole supplier of bread and bakery products is the Kyzyl bakery works. It must be said that this is a most undisciplined supplier, and one which constantly fails to meet its contractual pledges. This complicates the work of trading personnel, the more so as bread is a commodity in daily demand. You can't feed the population on the fines we impose upon the bakery works. That is clear. The schedule is constantly being disrupted, and there is hardly even any bread behind the counter during the lunch-break. [end recording]

At the end of December last year a state commission accepted a new bakery plant in Kyzyl for the production of 42 metric tons of bread and bakery products per day, but from the very first days the new enterprise began to ail. Output of produce began to be interrupted. Today the plant is standing idle. Rejigging of equipment is underway here, as well as laying of flooring which has become unserviceable and requires extensive repairs.

With great difficulty I managed to obtain answers to my questions from Ivan Mikhaylovich (Vulfovich), chief engineer of the Ministry of the Food Industry, who simply avoided meeting me.

A recording was made, with technical obstacles due to the work of an electric-welding unit:

[Begin (Vulfovich) recording, voice over sound of electric motor] The bread situation has been the same for 4 years, on the whole because only one old bakery has been operating. The new works cannot yet produce output because of unfinished construction work and because our personnel are not properly trained. We still lack over 80 workers for the new plant. [end recording]

What can one add to that? Perhaps only the fact that the works was accepted unfinished by staff of the ASSR Ministry of the Food Industry. Is it not time to ask of them once and for all that the question of bread in the town be resolved, and that there should always be good quality bread in the shops in the range required?

Roundup of Azov Sea Poaching Ring Reported
PM051423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office": "Barrier to Poaching"]

[Text] The cases of fish poaching in the Azov Sea reported in the article "In the Poachers' Nets" (*NEDELYA* No. 25, 1984) have been verified by the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR MVD.

Investigation established that criminal groups engaged in poaching and misappropriating fish and fish products, buying them up, and speculating in them had operated on a particularly large scale over a number of years in the city of Zhdanov and on the territory of Pershotravneviy and Novoazovskiy Rayons in Donetsk Oblast.

To date 27 criminal cases against 80 people have been completed and sent to court and 56 convictions obtained.

Those found guilty include Captains V.Ye. Kotsyuba and S.A. Nikitenko of the Zhdanov DOSAAF Nautical Schools; Captain T.A. Volovoy of the Zhdanov Metallurgical Combine's ship "Ilichevets-2"; and Captain A.F. Sergeyev of the Zhdanov Meat Combine's pleasure craft "Orion."

Speculators and middlemen Yu.D. Tkachenko, V.S. Tkachenko, A.I. Kovalevskiy, Ye.F. Kovalevskaya, N.S. Budarina, L.I. Gorpinchenko, and others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The prevalence of poaching, misappropriation, and speculation was aided by the connivance of a number of economic leaders, negligence by the internal affairs organs, and unsatisfactory supervision on the part of the Zhdanov City Prosecutor's Office and the Donetsk Oblast Prosecutor's Office as a whole to ensure that the laws designed to combat these kinds of crimes were enforced.

Zhdanov City Prosecutor N.A. Gorlov has been removed from his post and dismissed from the organs of the prosecutor's office. V.G. Vlasov, former chief of the Departmental Militia Section for the Protection of Fish Stocks in the Azov Sea, and V.A. Semenov, inspector in the Section for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, and others guilty [as published] of protecting poachers and speculators have been indicted.

Cases of particularly large-scale misappropriation of fish of the sturgeon variety and caviar at the Zhdanov Fish Combine and certain fishing kolkhozes have been detected.

The investigation continues. All the factors and conditions which helped to spread poaching, misappropriation, and speculation are now becoming clear. Party, soviet, and law enforcement organs in Donetsk Oblast have drawn up and are carrying out specific measures to ensure the protection of the Azov Sea's fish stocks and eradicate poaching. The leadership of the Zhdanov state inspectorate for the protection and renewal of fish stocks and the regulation of fishing has been strengthened. The Departmental militia section for the protection of fish stocks has received extra cadres and has been equipped with the necessary means of transportation.

On the instructions of the USSR Prosecutor General, supervision of the observance of legality in the departmental militia section's activity has been entrusted to the Zhdanov transport prosecutor.

Order is being established in the recording, registration, and operation of craft belonging to citizens, enterprises, and organizations and the motor power of motorboats and launchers has been restricted.

The Ukraine SSR Prosecutor's Office has been instructed to exercise more active supervision to ensure the unswerving implementation of environmental protection legislation by internal affairs organs, among others.

Conferences of the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, environmental protection organs, the prosecutor's office, and militia on questions of ensuring the safety of fish stocks in the basins of the Azov and Caspian Seas have been held in Volgograd, Baku, and Rostov-na-Donu.

Special prosecutor's offices have been set up for the purpose of intensifying the struggle against poaching and protecting the basins from pollution.

Import-Export Managers Executed for Corruption
AU291121 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Nov 29 (AFP) — The chairman of a Soviet import-export firm and one of his deputies have been sentenced to death and executed for corruption, the first vice-president of the Supreme Court Sergey Gussev said in an interview published today by the weekly *NEDELYA*.

He said the chairman of TEKHNOPROMEXPORT and the manager of one of its subsidiaries were convicted of accepting more than 200,000 roubles (240,000 dollars) in bribes, some from abroad, between 1977-1982.

He also indicated that the number of serious crimeshad fallen by 10.4 percent since the crackdown on alcoholism was introduced last June.

TASS Cites 'Open' Letter by Sergey Markus

LD121834 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 12 TASS — "I've made my choice, and I oppose the use of my name in the struggle against socialism, while I regard my previous activity as civically and clerically criminal," says an open letter sent by Sergey Markus to the Soviet mass media.

"An art expert by training who studied ancient culture, and a believer," writes the 30 year-old man born in the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatukiy, "I had been consciously engaged in confrontation with Soviet power for several years. I was convicted for this activity in 1984, and I am still serving my term. Immediately after my arrest, my name was mentioned in foreign radio broadcasts as an example of persecution for faith. After long pondering I came to realize that, with regard to me, religious activity was substituted with political, civically dangerous, criminal and even harmful to church."

"The root of my mistakes," Markus writes, "is in my haughtiness. An essential role was played also by foreign radio stations and anti-Soviet literature."

Hostile struggle against the USSR, the writer of the open letter goes on, received a new impetus with the introduction by the American Administration of the concept of "crusade against socialism", with the involvement of the church in that struggle. At that, the Western world is proclaimed the carrier of a higher type of civilization not only by technico-economic, but also by spiritual-religious parameters. It is really so? Have the truly Christian precepts become real in the life of Western states? The point at issue is not the number of temples, worship houses, nor the print runs of the bible and church journals, nor the attendance of sermons — these are outward signs which, regrettably, peacefully coexist with diametrically opposite phenomena — growing alienation in all sections of society, social injustice, crisis of ciassical culture, mass unemployment, drug addiction, alcoholism, the cult of permissiveness, sex and violence in mass culture, increased crime, especially among children and adolescents. "One has to admit honestly that the West has now been dechristianized to a large extent, and in some aspects even dehumanized," Markus writes.

Taking an objective look at the socialist world, he continues, one sees a totally paradoxic picture — here, rather than praising the God by word of mouth, so to say, they carry out extensive government programmes of social insurance, enforcement of law and order, discipline of work and conduct. Classical type culture is maintained at high level and promoted in all ways, while corrupting mass culture is restrained.

The question of human rights, and, specifically, religious liberties, says the open letter, is being put forward by the West to the foreground in its dialogue with the East. It is claimed that the solution of this question, along with military issues, determines the prospects of life or death of the planet. It is obvious substitution. Undoubtedly, "bad peace" is now better than "good war", for war will be the last one for our civilization. The very right of man to life is thus under threat.

"Tensions are running high in the world," Sergey Markus writes in conclusion. "Who is today's leader in advancing positive alternatives? Countries declaring their Christian values? No. They are advanced by the Soviet Union and countries of socialism, urging people to think about needs common to all, about principles of lasting peace, renunciation of the arms race and gradual complete disarmament — that is, about the foundation which makes all the rest unthinkable."

Demonstrators Arrested in Front of FRG Embassy

LD101737 Hamburg DPA In German 1624 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (DPA) — Three ethnic German Soviet citizens from Kamyshin on the Volga, who demonstrated for permission to emigrate in front of the West German embassy in Moscow on Tuesday on occasion of Human Rights Day, have been arrested by Soviet police. Eyewitness reports said there were scuffles as the three demonstrators tried to unfold placards.

The embassy said that the three Germans had tried several times in the past to demonstrate for permission to emigrate to the FRG with their families and had appealed several times to the Soviet Government and the Federal Government.

According to the FRG Embassy in Moscow, 23 ethnic Germans in Karaganda (Soviet republic of Kazakhstan) started a hunger strike on Tuesday to draw attention to their situation on Human Rights Day. They had said that the Soviet authorities had threatened their wives and children with repressive measures because of their stated wish to emigrate. The group had announced further hunger-strike actions.

The number of exit visas for Germans in the Soviet Union has again been cut by half this year. The West German embassy expects approximately a mere 400 exit visas by the end of the year. Last year the number had already been reduced to 864.

TRUD Notes Ministries' Nonreaction to Criticism

PM171201 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "All-Around Support for Workers' Initiative"]

[Excerpts] The all-union workers meeting has been under way on the pages of *TRUD* for 4 and 1/2 months. The working people are discussing in a proprietorial and businesslike manner topical problems of economy and thrift and the consolidation of discipline and order in production. That is one graphic confirmation of the fact that work to accelerate socioeconomic development is encompassing increasingly broad masses and is becoming a nationwide movement. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on working people's proposals voiced during the all-union workers meeting has lent powerful new impetus to the workers' initiative. The increased influx of letters is evidence of Soviet people's high degree of activeness and their ardent support for the course of the party, which is advancing toward its 27th congress.

However, a number of ministries and departments, soviet organs, trade union committees, and enterprises and associations are failing to take proper steps and are keeping quiet or sending in only formal written answers. The party Central Committee instruction on the compulsory and businesslike examination of each proposal and comment by those taking part in the all-union workers meeting is thus not being fulfilled. For instance, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has failed to react at all to the statement from technical control section controller I. Merkulov, who raised the question of preventing the futile combustion of millions of cubic meters of by-product gas in the Tyumen north — although over 4 months have elapsed since the question was published. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, which was also criticized for this in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, continues to keep quiet or to send in only formal replies. To this day this ministry has failed to examine, for instance, the statement by people's controller B. Nuraliyev, a worker at the Bratskgesstroy [expansion unknown], published in the very first report on the discussion by correspondence — on 28 July. Nor are there replies to the fundamental articles "Yesterday's Components" (15 August) by V. Sizintsev, a team leader at the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" trust, or "Bureaucratic barriers" (12 October) by M. Kvasnyy, a worker at the "Atomteploelektroproyekt" institute.

The editorial office often appeals directly to the ministries and departments and trade union organs, offering to discuss a particular item. Officials have to be reminded repeatedly of things for which no reminder should be needed — the necessity of reporting to the newspaper on the steps taken within the stipulated deadline. But even insistent requests are sometimes no help. For instance, the Tula Oblast trade unions council refused to organize a discussion of the rejoinder "For Public Accounting..." (6 August) by electrician A. Filippov, although he raised an important question — lack of accounting of electricity at horticultural associations and its excessive expenditure for a nominal payment.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution noted as worthy of serious attention the proposal form V. Nikiforenko, leader of a team of plasterers at the "Dneprovskpromstroy" trust, on the introduction of personal material responsibility for the authors of projects for mistakes perpetrated in planning. And what has happened? Neither the USSR Gosstroy nor the USSR Ministry of Justice, within whose province the solution of these questions falls, have replied to the author of the statement or to the editorial office although over 4 months have already elapsed since the statement was published.

In his statement V. Nikiforenko also mentioned other typical shortcomings, for instance the undemandingness of subcontractors toward each other, which is usually termed a "mutual amnesty." However, Yu. Pogrebnyak, chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the trade union of construction and construction materials industry workers, has sent the editorial office a reply which has bypassed all the acute points of the team leader's statement and has contained not a word about what specifically has been done to step up subcontractors' mutual responsibility for work results. Perhaps the question of the material responsibility of planners and other subcontractors, undoubtedly of importance for the entire sector, has been discussed by the Central Committee of the trade union of construction and construction materials industry workers? No, V. Lyubushkin, secretary of the trade union's Central Committee, merely informed *TRUD* that the editorial office had been sent Yu. Pogrebnyak's reply and considered the question closed.

It is a case of the party duty of the leaders of sectors and state committees, soviets, and trade union committees: every critical comment must be examined in earnest and specific large-scale measures must be defined and adopted. Much here depends on the party committees of the ministries and departments, which are called on to monitor the progress of this work strictly and to be concerned to make public the decisions which are taken.

The party Central Committee resolution states that the working people's broad, businesslike discussion of the most topical problems today is viewed by the CPSU Central Committee as convincing evidence of the ideological maturity and high political awareness of the working class and its active support for the course of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The all-union meeting by correspondence has become an effective form of the practical implementation of the democratic norms of the soviet power of the people. It is helping to find substantial reserves for enhancing production efficiency and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, which fully accords with the spirit of the nationwide discussion of the pre-congress documents.

Published on page 2 today are items about how the ministries, departments, and economic organizations are reacting to the working people's proposals and remarks expressed during the all-union workers meeting by correspondence. The times require that serious conclusions be drawn from the criticism, that the style of work be restructured, and that an unconditional examination of all working people's proposals and all-around support for their initiative be achieved.

Chelyabinsk Tractor Works Critiques Faults, Progress

LD180716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0700 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov report]

[Text] I begin the panorama of reports from across the country with a recording received from Chelyabinsk. About 7,000 Communists work at the Lenin Chelyabinsk tractor works production association. All 133 primary party organizations and all collectives are energetically discussing the pre-congress documents.

Valeriy Nikolayevich Bogomolov, secretary of the party committee of the association, talks about the tasks the Communists of Chelyabinsk tractor works are setting for themselves:

[Begin Bogomolov recording] The tractor builders are energetically discussing the draft congress documents, reporting labor feats, and considering problems of adaptation, ways to improve the team method of labor organization and incentives, and of inculcating an energetic position in life. Speakers are talking about a sore point, one which prevent us all from living and working, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the sluggishness of our managers who are slow to resolve production problems.

Another important question is the quality of output. This is quite an important and serious task here. Today the T-137 [as heard] tractor is of top-class quality. Nonetheless, at our party report and election conference, disquiet was expressed about the fact that this tractor is not competitive at the moment. The service life of our tractor should go up to 10,000 hours. at present we have so far achieved a level of 8,000.

An important and acute problem for us in the 12th 5-Year Plan is the radical reconstruction of our machine-tool stock. Basically, the main restructuring will of course take place in the production of intermediate products, in the foundry, and the forge, and in the metal-working shops. We are now engaged directly with this problem. [end recording]

I would add that 2 days ago, by a decision of the Chelyabinsk Gorkom Bureau, a headquarters was set up. It is designed to coordinate the work of all participants in reconstruction, and in the building of new capacities at the Chelyabinsk tractor association.

Correction: Statistician on Economic Indicators

The following corrected table pertains to the article published in the 16 December 1985 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT National Affairs Supplement on pages S1-S3. The table appeared on page S2, column 2, paragraph 4:

The following calculation shows this:

	1984 as a percentage of:	
	1975	1980
Gross social product (including repeat calculations of objects of labor)	141.6	115.3
End social product (national income plus depreciation)	148.4	117.7